



PUBLISHED DAILY AND TRI-WEEKLY BY
EDGAR SNOWDEN.

TUESDAY EVENING, AUGUST 6, 1878.

Presidential Count.

In reference to Mr. Manton Marble's review of the Electoral count and Mr. Tilden's action in its regard, the Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun writes:—

The contribution of Mr. Manton Marble to the secret history of the Presidential count will excite surprise in many quarters, and may possibly lead to angry controversy. It is well known that Mr. Tilden invited some of the leading democrats to visit New York in November, 1876, on the eve of the meeting of Congress. They went there, expecting to find some plan of action either matured or prepared for consideration. To their astonishment Mr. Tilden had no definite or indefinite proposition to offer, and no plan of any kind appeared to be formed in his mind.

He had a vague hope that Mr. Cookling, Gen. Butler, Mr. Drexler, the banker, and others, who from their position in the republican party, or their personal relations with Gen. Grant, would be able to exert such an influence at Washington as to prevent the consummation of the conspiracy in Congress. At that time he certainly did not suggest any mode of unifying democratic action or of confronting the republican leaders with a settled and positive programme of policy which would draw the line distinctly between the two parties, and enable public sentiment to crystallize on one or the other.

Congress met on the 4th of December, 1876, and from that time forward, until the joint committee reported the electoral bill in the middle of January, it was found to be wholly impracticable to get any clear understanding of Mr. Tilden's views and wishes. Members of the Senate and of the House of Representatives visited New York to confer with him on this subject, in order to secure perfect cooperation between the party in Congress and the President elect. Some of them went as informal committees and remained days in conference without reaching any conclusion whatever.

They returned to Washington no wiser than they went away, uniformly reporting that they found Mr. Tilden unsettled in judgment as to any measure of his own, and equally uncertain between various modes alternatively suggested by his visitors. If, therefore, as Mr. Marble states, "it is no secret now that upon this issue (to resist the count of the electoral vote by the president of the Senate) Mr. Tilden counseled many of his friends in the leadership of the House who visited him in New York during the Christmas holidays, not only to stand but to force the debate, first in the House, then in the Senate," he concealed that counsel from several leading members, who are still living and can speak for themselves.

There was no division of opinion among the democrats in regard to the preposterous pretension of the President of the Senate to count the votes. But if the "issue" had been made and fought to the bitter end it would not have profited Mr. Tilden in the least with a hostile Senate ready in the last resort to prolong discussion to the 4th of March, and a hostile President willing to use and to abuse executive power and put Mr. Hayes in the White House or a President of the Senate. While this state of uncertainty existed troops were gathered at the capital from the distant frontiers and put on a foot march. Other preparations were made indicating a revolutionary design to hold possession of the government by any means, fair or foul. The danger of a coup d'état was far more imminent than the country believed at the time. Things drifted along to a crisis, like a ship tossed by the billows without rudder or compass, and no sun to take an observation, and breakers were seen ahead. There was no pilot or directing mind to weather the storm. Mr. Tilden, the chosen leader of the party, gave no sign. Had he lifted his finger, or in any way positively indicated a purpose, he would have been followed to any extremity. He had his own chosen agents in Washington speaking for him and acting a part that seemed to shift with every changing scene. Mr. Pelton, his nephew, and others following were established at the Arlington from the beginning of the session, and managed matters so as not to win any special applause.

The electoral bill was the offspring, legitimate or otherwise, of the hesitations and the responsibility for it is easily fixed. The democrats who consented to it knew, of course, that they ran risks and had to take chances in the integrity of the men who composed the commission. They had reason to believe that the merits of the disputed election were fairly considered, and were not prepared for the opinion of judges of the Supreme Court that testimony exposing frauds and forgeries in the certificates from Florida and Louisiana was to be excluded as slanders.

The true and full history of the electoral bill, and the causes which led to its acceptance by the democrats, has yet to be written. No men over acted more patriotically or disinterestedly than they did. They may be said to have saved the country from a civil war, which would have plunged it into anarchy, and have brought disaster to millions of freemen—not a war of sections, but of neighborhoods and families. The paper now put forth by Mr. Marble is interesting and well written, and furnishes some details not heretofore made public, but all the efforts of the personal friends of Mr. Tilden cannot weaken the indisputable fact that to his own indisposition was greatly due his loss of the Presidency.

Governor Hendricks opened the campaign in Indiana, last night, in a speech at Indianapolis, in which he said: "You are to be told that the success of the democratic party means payment for slaves and Southern claims, even to the bankruptcy of the Treasury. Can it be necessary to say that the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution forbids much that you are assured we will do? The constitutional provisions are that neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for loss or emancipation of any slave. Any man who tells you that an obligation can be assumed or paid in violation of the Constitution deals falsely with you. Do you ask what I think of Hayes' Southern policy? He has none. He and his administration are incapable of any policy, but what they have done in the South I approve. General Grant will probably be the republican candidate, and his candidacy will signify strong government, always prepared to hold the people in control."

Twenty-eight railroads have been sold under foreclosure since the 1st of January, the most of which are in the West and Southwest. The aggregate length of these lines is 2,184 miles, having bonds and debts amounting to \$114,674,000, and a capital stock of \$115,156,700. Fourteen other roads have passed into the hands of receivers.

News of the Day.

The Secretary of the Treasury has issued the sixty fifth call for the redemption of five million six hundred bonds.

A Turkish sub lieutenant commanding Fort Tamagosa, in the island of Cyprus, refuses to evacuate that stronghold to the English forces.

Percy D. Lesley, Assistant Supervisor of the Pennsylvania Railroad, while engaged in surveying at the end of the bridge at New Brunswick, N. J., yesterday, was struck on the head by an engine and killed instantly.

The German revenue for the last fiscal year is fifteen million marks below the estimates, the excess having suffered from the depression of the trade. The deficit is covered by savings from the French indemnity. The Russian Minister of Finance is said to have devised a plan for a rapid increase of indirect taxation.

The United States schooner St. Mary's, which arrived at New London on Saturday, brought a large quantity of smuggled goods, consisting of wines, gloves, silks, Turkish rugs and carpets. Commander Phyllis of the St. Mary's, states that the goods, with the exception of the gloves, were sent home by the officers of the United States ship Albatross, now at Lisbon, to their families. He claims ignorance of the law. The goods are subject to confiscation.

Five men and two women were wounded by the hostile Indians Thursday last on Brucieu river, Idaho. Five of the victims were the family of George Miller, a heavy stock raiser, including himself, Joshua Miller, and the latter's wife, daughter and son. The Indians attempted to cross Snake river below the mouth of the Weiser on Sunday, but were driven back by the volunteers and a few regulars. The mountains are full of hostile Indians. General Howard reports the surrender of thirty five of White Bird's Nez Perce Indians.

The Rhodope insurgents have been summoned by the Russians to surrender the territory they occupy within ten days, under the penalty of being assaulted. Two of the insurgent chiefs have arrived at Constantinople to consult Mr. Layard, the British Ambassador. It is believed that the insurgents will not evacuate their present positions in Eastern Roumelia, and will resist if attacked, throwing the responsibility upon the Russians. The Austrian troops are meeting armed resistance in the occupation of Bosnia. A company of Hussars penetrated the valley of the Bosna, and the inhabitants appeared to be friendly, but in coloring the town of Shabane they were fired at and forced to retreat. They marched back to Maglia, where the people had been friendly, but they were received with a volley, and in passing a deadly encounter a heavy cross fire, by which seven of the Hussars fell. The revolutionary excitement is extending throughout both Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The Kearney Meeting.

BOSTON, Aug. 6.—The following were the resolutions adopted at the Kearney meeting last night:—

"Whereas this republic, instituted for the avowed purpose of advancing and conserving the interests of the mass, has been reduced to a pliancy that employs the republican and democratic parties in the perfidious work of establishing their monopolies and class privileges, that sap the blood of the national industries, so that it can be lapped up by the vampires of capital; and

Whereas all laws enacted that are not in the direct and open interest of the producing and laboring classes are a crime against the spirit and prosperity of this republic, for which the legislator should be branded with the infamy of criminal imprisonment; and

Whereas infamous, if not criminal, class legislation has been heaped upon the industries of the nation by political parties until the burden has become the torture of the masses, from which there is no escape, except by uniting the mutual interests of the producing and laboring people of all classes in such political action as will give them their rightful control of state and national legislation—privileges of which they have been plundered—and thereby restore this government to the just and lofty purposes for which it was instituted by our patriotic fathers;

Therefore be it resolved by the citizens of Boston, in Faneuil Hall assembled, That it is in the highest and truest interests of all the industrial classes in New England that they should extend a hearty and cordial and united support to Dennis Kearney, the great and efficient apostle of the laboring classes of California who comes among them for the noble purpose of uniting them as he has united their brothers in his own State, in that political action, which is necessary to restore this Government to the just and humane principles for which it was instituted, so that the prosperity of this people may be recalled and firmly established.

Kearney in his harangue last night used much of his vocabulary to vilify the associated press. Reading from the San Francisco Chronicle a dispatch, he distributed to the associated press. No such dispatch was sent from this office. The only dispatch we have sent, beside a simple announcement of his arrival and the programme for the meeting last night, was the report of an interview between Butler and Kearney furnished by Kearney's private secretary and afterward peddled out to the morning papers for five dollars each by said secretary.

Railroad Collision.

ELIZABETH, N. J., August 6.—Last night coal train No. 2, westward bound, on the Lehigh Valley Railroad, ran into a section of a train ahead of it, smashing several coal cars and throwing the wreck across both tracks. Train No. 64, Goway engineer, eastward bound, came along under headway at the moment of the accident, ran into the wreck and was thrown from the track. Wm. Mazzoni, fireman, was instantly killed, the engineer bruised and the engine and train thrown off the track. The accident occurred a mile and a half west of Bound Brook. A "wrecker" was sent immediately to clear the track.

Saratoga Races.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 6.—This was an extra day of the Saratoga races. The first race, for two year olds, five furlongs, was won by Belinda, with Monitor second and Dan Sparring third. Time, 1:04.

The second race handicap sweepstakes, one mile and a half, was won by Bonnie Wood, with Mattie P. second and Inspiration third. Time, 2:40.

The third race, three quarters of a mile, was won by Susquehanna, with Alleveur second and Annie Augusta third. Time, 1:17.

New York Items.

NEW YORK, August 6.—Cove Bennett, whose name has been so conspicuously connected with the Smith murder in Jersey City, was arrested in that city yesterday and lodged in jail.

Two trunks belonging to John H. Draper, the Custom House Auctioneer, who arrived from Europe Sunday, were seized by the Custom House officers yesterday. It is charged that they contained smuggled goods.

Railroad Wash.

NEWARK, N. J., August 6.—The rain this morning washed the track of the Erie & Patterson road, delaying the travel about an hour. In Newark the streets were flooded, and in Orange, portions of Llewellyn park were badly damaged.

Gave Bond.

NEW YORK, Aug. 6.—John Scheurmann, president of the Tontine Savings Bank, gave bonds this morning to answer the charge of swearing falsely in regard to the affairs of the bank.

Spiely Correspondence.

The following spiely correspondence between George C. Gorham, Secretary of the U. S. Senate, and Wm. Henry Smith, collector of customs at Chicago, explains itself:

"HEADQUARTERS OF THE REPUBLICAN CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE, Washington, D. C., July 24, 1878.—William Henry Smith, esq., Collector, Chicago, Ill.—Dear Sir: I have seen in the New York World an allusion to an alleged interview between yourself and some newspaper reporter, in which you are represented as characterizing me as a scoundrel, blackmailer, &c., because of a printed circular received by you from the republican congressional committee, signed by me as its secretary.

"As the circular is couched in entirely courteous language, and merely requests a contribution for campaign purposes, I cannot believe that you are correctly reported. I enclose a paragraph from the St. Paul and Minneapolis Pioneer Press, giving a portion of the pretended interview. I do not know in what paper the publication was originally made. As you are a stranger to me, I have no reason to suppose that you have used the language the publication referred to represents you to have done. I call your attention to the matter that you may have an opportunity to disclaim it if you choose to do so. Yours &c.

G. C. GORHAM.

"See Rep. Com. Committee."

"CRESTON HOUSE, CHICAGO, ILL., Collector's Office, July 30, 1878.—George C. Gorham, esq., Secretary National Republican Congressional Committee, Washington, D. C.—Sir: I have to hand your letter of the 24th instant, inclosing a paragraph relating to assessments. Referring to the question you raise, I beg to say that I did not make use of the language attributed to me. As to your circular—I am opposed to political assessments, and have notified the employees of the government under me that they are to regard themselves free as all other citizens are to contribute or not contribute, as they choose, to the support of political organizations. I will not take up your time with argument in support of this.

" suffice it to say that the abuses growing out of the system of enforced assessments were considered grave enough by the leaders of the republican party to move them to promise a reform in the civil service in the national convention in 1876. If most of them made the promise only to serve for a campaign, expecting it to be broken later, the republican party and those who believe in its usefulness in the cause of good government may not be held blameless. Meanwhile you will observe from the copy of Senator Voorhees' speech, which I enclose, that the opposition are making use of your circular. Respectfully, Wm. Henry Smith.

"WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 2, 1878.—Wm. Henry Smith, esq., Collector, Chicago, Ill.—Dear Sir: Yours of the 30th ultimo received. I am glad that I was correct in the assertion that you had been slandered in the pretended newspaper interview, and that you had not made use of the offensive language attributed to you concerning me. I did not at any time believe that you had done so. As to the circular, it contains no word, expression or intendment conflicting in the least degree with the views expressed in your letter. There has been no assessment. The circular simply informs those to whom it is sent that this committee has been appointed to do campaign work; dwells upon the importance of the election of republican nominees; solicits aid, (to be used mainly for the dissemination of documents,) but does not demand it nor claim a right to do so. Money never takes to itself legs to walk into the treasury of any association, political, religious or otherwise. Those who political, religious or otherwise, have no power to enforce, even if they were disposed to do so.

"The circular informs the reader who the treasurer of the committee is, and furnishes his postoffice address. It could have emanated from the pen of the most exacting civil service reformer, and so far as relates to federal officials, it underwent the scrutiny of the very embodiment of civil service reform and was approved. Mr. Curtis has criticised it in Harper's Weekly, but his editorial denounces the circular for what it does not contain, steadily insisting that it would be perfectly right if it only contained precisely what it does contain. This committee has not in this circular, or outside of it, orally or in writing, directly or through agents, pursued any methods for the raising of money at variance either with the Cincinnati platform, the President's letter of acceptance, the editorials of Mr. Curtis or your letter to me. My own services are rendered willingly and without compensation, at some inconvenience and with great personal discomfort, on the eve of my retirement from office, and without any selfish motives whatever. The democratic criticisms upon and misrepresentations of the circular ought not to weigh anything in the minds of fair men as against the circular itself, which was written for publication, and which, I had flattered myself, contained rather a neat stump speech against the democracy, calculated to let a little light into the benighted mind of the average democratic reader, if there be any such person. I trust it will have at least one insertion in every newspaper in the country.

"You are an officeholder under President Hayes and I am not. If the democrats carry the lower House I believe he will be expelled from his office, unless it is prevented by force and bloodshed. Whether there would be snip enough left in the North to resist the Northern and Southern democracy in such a crisis can only be determined when, if ever, that crisis shall unhappily arise. Certainly you are as free to sit by folded hands and see the administration forced into a fight for its life as other republicans would be in such an event to sit quietly by and see the belligerents fight it out. No, I trust you will feel under no compulsion to contribute to the campaign fund. Your failure to do so will not, I assume, bring your official head to the block.

"In conclusion I venture a single suggestion, which is, that I have never seen the experienced tried of a clergyman standing up in his pulpit while the contribution box was being circulated and informing the congregation that he could see no reason why a man should give his money away, and that those who refused were just as clever fellows as those who gave. The clergyman who abstain from this dampening policy have never yet been accused of attempting by their silence to cause the robbery of those who sat in the pews in front of them. I fear that the ultra reformers—the 'neo quid'—the bitherto neglected, the unaffiliated but persistent officeholders, are angry with this committee for not doing wrong, and that by failure to make assessments we have deprived them of a stock of grievance with which to do duty in their behalf.

"I am, very truly, yours,

"GEO. C. GORHAM,

"Sec'y Congressional Rep. Com'te."

A DESPERATE FIGHT WITH KNIVES.—In New York Sunday night Joe Sewall met a woman named Green on the street, and whilst acting as her escort was met at the entrance of an alleyway by her brother, a rough named Michael Green, who, after a few words, assaulted Sewall violently with his fists. Sewall was then caught by two men, who were armed with knives, and stabbed in the face, the weapon striking him on the left side of the nose, making a horrible gash and cutting out his left eye. David Welsh and Martin Mueller then interferred and both were stabbed, the former in the chest and throat, and the latter in the left breast and left arm. The wounds of Welsh and Mueller are probably fatal.

The Union Mills, of Fall River, Massachusetts, are to resume operations on Monday next, and at the same time be advertised for sale.

"A Specimen Brick."

The following is the substance of Kearney's speech, delivered in Faneuil Hall, Boston, last night, as telegraphed:—

Mr. Chairman, and fellow workmen and women of Boston:—On behalf of the workmen of the Pacific coast, I thank you for this grand and enthusiastic reception. In order to be as responsive to the popular will and expression that went up from this meeting to night, when a certain man's name was mentioned, I feel like bringing a message of greeting and love to the man, who is less than Macbeth, yet greater; to that fiery and incomparable Rupert of debate; to that chivalrous and white plumed Navarre of the rostrum, gallant and gifted glorious Butler, (Great applause and cries of "Say it again.") We bid him to take heart and hope, and hope that he will receive the reward from the workmen of Massachusetts, he so justly merits for his bold and outspoken action in behalf of downtrodden humanity. [Applause.] With the remark, "It is getting hot for Mr. Chairman," Kearney, at this point, took off his hat, and loosened his cravat, amid the loud cheers and laughter of the audience. Proceeding, he said:—"I am sorry, friends, that we are not rich enough to be able to hire Becher to knock the bottom out of hell. What means this outpouring of people? What means this grand tidal wave? What is the matter with the country, that the workmen are arising from North to South, from West to East, to do what? To take charge of their own affairs?" [Applause.] "Here upon the altar of liberty; here where the sun first dawned upon the infant brow of liberty; here where free men and free women have spoken; here in the second century of the independence of America, we find a natural and popular uprising of the people. This vast uprising of the people—what does it mean? Ask you, does it not mean death to the railroad robber and lecherous, thieving bondholder (applause), and does it not mean political oblivion to the rancorous, villainous political hummer?" (Applause.) The speaker then paid his respects to the press, saying that from the earliest days of printing newspapers had been more in the interest of entrepreneurs, political bribe, daylight thieves and midnight assassins. (Great applause.) For reporters of the press, he had great respect, as they were his characteristic manner, Kearney said newspaper men were a villainous, thieving, infamous band of scoundrels, who are aiming to control public opinion. If the workmen of the United States possessed within their breasts a single spark from which the flame of freedom could be fanned, they would not permit such monsters to live in their midst; they would control these telegraphs; they would hurl these infernal lying scoundrels from power, and select honest men to transmit plain, unvarnished news. As to ungrammatical sentences and ungrammatical speeches, for \$2,500 I can always hire a man to write a grammatical speech, but it takes millions to buy an honest man, he ever so ungrammatical. (Applause.) Let me state that the country is run to perdition by a band of classic thieves and legal pirates. What workmen want is common honesty and common sense—better guides than classic attainments. Defending himself against newspaper attacks, Kearney said: "I never 'smoked tobacco' nor drank whisky in my life."

"I know that Mr. Butler holds the course; that the workmen of the democratic fight and republican robber out of the state. They look down on the sovereign people, and take pleasure in selling out 'the people, till at last the workmen organized themselves into a political party. 'We were vigilant, active and energetic, allowed no one to address our meetings but honest men. We were not to the constitutional convention poor, obscure artisans over the head of Senators and ex-Governors, millionaires and bank smashers.' He continued, 'To-night, my fellow citizens, I hope you will profit by my advice, which is, not all your issues, but all your issues into one pot (applause), and in next November you will be able to announce victory for the honest workmen of Massachusetts. Drop all other issues and get together for bread and butter. (Loud applause.) We have got the keys to the door of the government as we please. We propose to take advantage of that power and use it from this day forth. I know the workmen of Massachusetts will succeed. I walk the earth at mid-day; I find the vast expanse of blue heavens unrelieved by the sparkle of a single star, but I know that there still holds its course; that Venus still wheels through space; that Jupiter and Uranus are flashing in the heavens; that the blazing belt of Orion and bright and guiding gleam of the North star, are stars in the sky, with a wondrous meaning to me. I know the workmen are as true as the stars in heaven, and will, when called upon, exhibit themselves in beauty, in majesty, and in power.' (Tremendous applause.) The hall was jammed, and three-quarters of the people were outside, and the speaker could not see his mission. Gen. Butler's name, whenever mentioned, was received with deafening applause.

OUTRAGES ON LADIES.—On Friday night about 9.30 o'clock, as Mrs. John E. Wilson, of Elkton, Md., wife of a member of the Elkton bar, was returning to her residence in company with her niece, Miss Broomall, they were attacked by two unknown men, supposed to be colored. As the ladies approached the gate of the dwelling next to the two men jumped from a tree opposite and seized them. The tallest of them seized Miss Broomall, and the other, a short, heavy-set fellow, seized Mrs. Wilson. Miss Broomall succeeded in escaping from her assailant and ran to the house, at the door of which she fainted. Mrs. Wilson's assailant seized her and threw her violently to the ground. In the fall she received a painful wound upon the back of the head. The villain choked her severely, and in the struggle which ensued her neck and shoulders were considerably lacerated and bruised. The screams of his wife and the arrival of Miss Broomall aroused Mr. Wilson, who was lying in the parlor asleep, and rushing out with gun in hand, he fired at the intruder. The man, in the immediate vicinity congregated on the scene in an instant and pursuit began. Those who pursued were greatly excited, and would undoubtedly have used the law of Judge Lynch had they caught the right parties. No further effort was made that night to find the perpetrators of the outrage. In the morning an investigation began, resulting in the arrest of four colored men belonging to the Port Royal, the steamer plying between Elkton and Baltimore. Their hearing was held in the court house in the presence of a large assembly, and after hearing a number of witnesses for the State and defence the magistrate, in default of five hundred dollars bail each, remanded three of them to jail, and released one against whom it was decided there was no positive proof.

CHARMED BY A SNAKE.—Mr. Wm. Carley, of this village, relates that while his father-in-law, Mr. David Space, and the latter's son, aged about thirteen years, were at work in the hayfield, on the 23d of the present month, near Warwick, Orange county, the lad was attacked by a rattlesnake. The two were working short distance apart, when the father heard the boy crying for help. He hurried to the spot, and was horrified to discover a large rattlesnake a few feet from the child, with its head raised about three feet, its mouth open wide and its brilliant eyes sparkling and fairly protruding from their sockets, and gazing upon the boy with the most intense earnestness. The boy, with the most intense earnestness, and seemed to have lost all power of action and could not cry. The father, during which the and after a sharp battle, during which the serpent fought fiercely, he succeeded in slaying it. It measured five feet and six inches in length, and ten inches around its body, and had twenty six rattles.

—Port Jervis (N. Y.) Gazette.

The schooner Nautilus has left the harbor she made near the Land's End and resumed her voyage to Havre.

The Eighth Congressional District.

To the editor of the Alexandria Gazette:

In view of the active campaign which the different aspirants for office have, for the last three months, waged in the Eighth Congressional District, the county of Fairfax has been quiet, willing that those gentlemen should test the sentiment of the district in order to ascertain whether either was the choice of the people for Congress. I think it has now been satisfactorily demonstrated to every unprejudiced mind that neither is the people's choice, while both have a very respectable following. Nor has the name of any one been as yet actively pressed who can command the united vote of the conservative party of the district, and the object of this article is to propose as the standard bearer of that party a man whom I believe would, all things considered, come nearer meeting the demands of the hour than any one in the district; a gentleman who has, I unhesitatingly say, stronger claims upon the people than any one in this section of the State. That person is the distinguished son of Fairfax, Judge Henry W. Thomas, a man well and favorably known over the entire district. Cradled in the Legislature of his State, and grown to strong manhood in the service of his people, he would bring to the halls of Congress a mind stored with a fund of knowledge which has been tested by a legislative experience of more than twenty years.

Having served three times as chairman of the Finance Committee, he has of necessity made the subject of finance a study, a knowledge of which, just at this time, when a proper financial policy is the all absorbing thought, would be the highest qualification a representative in Congress could possess. Judge Thomas has been called upon to serve his county and district so continuously in the Legislature, where the whole State reaped the benefit of his abilities, that he has of necessity neglected the practice of his profession. This has materially affected his fortune, and we find him to-day dependent upon his exertions for a livelihood. As a conservative he has been one of the staunchest friends of that party, and has in all active canvasses in this section rendered material aid to the success of his party. But while supporting his party, because he believed it could thereby best promote the interests of his State, he has not been a partizan, but has accorded to every citizen the right to exercise his own judgment in matters pertaining to State policy.

Judge Thomas has served his State more continuously and for a longer period than perhaps any one of her sons, with the single exception of the Hon. A. H. H. Stuart, and when the smallness of the salary rendered public office a sacrifice, rather than a pecuniary benefit.

In this hour of our country's peril and financial troubles, she demands the services of just such men. Let us then bring to the front this illustrious son of Virginia, and crown his political life with an honor which he has well merited by his past distinguished services.

JUSTICE.

A Warrenton Party.

[Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette.]

WARRENTON, VA., Aug. 5, 1878.—It was my pleasure to attend, last Thursday evening, a most gloriously fashionable and grand party, given by Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Garden to their bright little friend, Miss Erva Payne. This was Miss P.'s debut in society. Her bright and cheerful face on this happy occasion was commented upon by all present. Assembled by the side of Mrs. G. to be presented to the guests of the evening I could but feel that I saw the real, true picture of happy youth stepping into rich, blooming womanhood. Dressed in white silk, with richly embroidered tulle over dress, and moving in that smooth, graceful style, she became, ere many hours of the evening had passed, the very cynosure of all eyes of taste. Mrs. G. was very becomingly dressed in blue silk, and seemed highly delighted to see all around her happy. Her effort was a grand success. All who know her can appreciate the fact that she fully understands the young mind, what is enjoyable to it, and the art of securing that enjoyment. Miss M. M., the partner of our skillful and accurate German leader, Mr. G. G., was dressed in blue silk. Her dignified carriage, imposing beauty, and impressive smile made all engaged men hold their breath. Mrs. M. was there, with her usual beauty, dressed in a lavender silk. I sat almost entranced when the eighty odd couples, gorgeously attired, moved off in simultaneous glide to the soft, pleasing strains of Weber. A host of strangers, beautiful too, gathered there to drink of the deep enthusiasm of the occasion. The room was beautifully decorated, having in front of the stage, upon which supper was served, a perfect pyramid of most delicate and select flowers in vases, arranged at short intervals, with brilliant lights between, presenting at a little distance the appearance of a large bed of roses on fire. Wines of every variety were accessible at all times; they tell me they were delicious, that their flavor would have been palatable to a Bacchus, and the effect of it pleasant enough to have deserved the high praise of an Anachorian. Supper was served about half-past 1 o'clock, and all that taste could desire was found in greatest profusion. The German commenced immediately after supper, and the felicitous whirl was begun, which lasted until day intruded upon the pleasant night, when all reluctantly wended their way homeward to their little beds, to think of, rather than forget, the enjoyment of this memorable night.

AN OLD MAN.

FATHER AND SON TO BE HANGED.—Laban Amer and his son, aged about 21, were convicted of the murder of Mr. O'Brien and his son at the court of oyer and terminer of the district of Arizona, sitting at Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., last fall, and the Hon. Walter McCrea, judge of that court, has passed sentence of death by hanging upon both of the prisoners. The court room was filled to overflowing by the populace, who were well acquainted with the prisoners, who were well acquainted with the district for a long time. The prisoners are to be executed at Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., September 12, if they do not get their sentence commuted, as perhaps they may, as a very large petition is being circulated for executive clemency. The prisoners heard their doom with cool indifference.

AN OLD MAN.

"Dr." Mary Walker was arrested and taken to the police central office in New York on Saturday afternoon by an officer, who found her going from office to office followed by a crowd of idle persons. When questioned by the officer as to her business or identity she became insolent, and he was compelled to arrest her. When brought to the central office the police commissioners and the chief of police were absent, but to the sergeant in charge she gave her age as forty, but declined to give her present residence. She claimed that the officer had acted unwisely; that he ought to have known her, and had no power to arrest her. She was discharged, and left threatening to have the officer removed.

AN OLD MAN.

International Shooting Match. PARIS, Aug. 6.—A committee of organization has been formed with the view of opening from the 8th to 22d of September a grand international shooting match to which the French foreign societies and delegations from the active and territorial armies are to be invited.

AN OLD MAN.

Meteorological for July, 1878. This has been an unusually warm month and regularly so, the mean temperature being higher than any July for the last ten years, and perhaps longer, being 81° 7', the next highest being 1872 and 1876, they being 81° 32' and 81° 12'. The barometer indicated a lower pressure than any July in the same time, being 29.71 inches, which is considerably below the general average. The rain fall for the month was 6.1 inches. The temperature has fallen in any July in the last ten years. The two warmest days were the 18th and 19th, 100° each. We had only two other days in the past ten years when the thermometer indicated 100°—these were July 2, 1874, and July 18, 1876.

Accotink, Va. C. GILLIAM.

The special treasury agent at Chicago writes to the Treasury Department that large invoices of kid gloves are coming through the mails without the payment of duty. To make the packages valuable it is said by the revenue agents right hand gloves are sent in one package and left hand gloves in another.

Kentucky Election.

EVANSVILLE, IND., Aug. 6.—The Journal has reports of the election from several points in Kentucky, including Louisville, Owensboro, Henderson, Madisonville, Hopkinsville, Lexington and Newport. Lexington, Frankfort and Newport gave majorities for the Nationals. In Louisville the Catholics and anti Catholics were opposed, the anti Catholics winning. At Owensboro the democratic candidates for county officers were elected by large majorities, the National party polling a very small vote. At Madisonville, Hopkinsville, the democratic candidates for county judge and jailor were elected by 300 majority. They were the candidates of a fusion of one wing of the democrats with republicans. There were no contests for the other offices except majorities, of which the republicans have probably gained three or four. At Hopkinsville the republican ticket, except assessor and jailor, was elected. The names for marshal and judge of Hopkinsville were defeated by about 100.

At the county election in Covington, yesterday, the democratic ticket was generally successful. At Newport the Independents were victorious.

Terrific Storm.

PHOENIXVILLE, PA., Aug. 6.—A terrific storm, accompanied by thunder and lightning, passed over this town last night, doing considerable damage. It began at 10 o'clock, and continued until 1 o'clock, when it subsided. The storm was a very unusual one, and was accompanied by a very heavy rain. The storm was a very unusual one, and was accompanied by a very heavy rain. The storm was a very unusual one, and was accompanied by a very heavy rain.

CANTON, PA., Aug. 6.—This village was visited last night by a heavy thunder storm. The reservoir belonging to the Canton Water Company gave way between 12 and 1 o'clock, doing considerable damage. The large sack and blind factory, belonging to Coon & Brain, was entirely swept away together with several barns and shops. Many dwelling houses were filled with water, the inmates barely escaping with their lives. Most of the bridges on Towanda Creek have been swept away. Natives were lost.

National Bank Failure.

TOPEKA, KAN., Aug. 6.—The Topeka National Bank closed its doors yesterday morning. The President says it was caused by the large amount of exchange held by the Marine Bank when it failed. The amount of deposits is \$130,000, amount available to pay depositors, including currency and exchange, \$30,000; in Washington, \$20,000; loans and discounts, \$105,000. The affairs of the bank are now in the hands of the Comptroller of the Currency, and he has been telegraphed to. There is little feeling, the idea being prevalent that the bank will pay in full